



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USCGS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1966.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.  
10,000 foot grid based on West Virginia coordinate system,  
south zone.  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue.

UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, all weather. Light duty road, all weather.  
hard surface. improved surface.  
Unimproved road, fair or dry  
weather.  
State Route

WEBSTER SPRINGS, W. VA.  
NW/4 WEBSTER SPRINGS 15 QUADRANGLE  
N 3822.5—W 8022.5/7.5

Landslides and related features interpreted  
from aerial photographs:  
1:60,000 SCALE BLACK AND WHITE 1960  
1:125,000 SCALE COLOR INFRARED 1973

Photointerpretation and field check 1981.  
This map has not been edited or reviewed  
for conformity with Geological Survey  
standards and nomenclature.

## LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES OF THE WEBSTER SPRINGS, W.VA. QUADRANGLE

by

GREGORY C. OHLMACHER  
U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 83-80 (D-13)

### NOTE

Information shown is intended as a  
general guide to ground conditions as of  
the date of field check. Additional  
landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated  
in all map units. The map unit depicts  
the dominant condition in the area delineated  
and variations in slope stability may occur  
at any point in the unit. This map is suit-  
able for general planning purposes and as a  
supplement to more detailed studies for site  
selection. The map cannot be used as a sub-  
stitute for detailed geologic and engineering  
investigations to establish design and  
construction criteria of specific sites.  
Some symbols may not appear on this map  
because the description is applicable to a  
series of maps.

### MAN-MADE FEATURES

Strip mines (combination of letter symbols  
indicates complex formed or more than one  
type of strip mine)

sh	bench with high wall
sf	furrowed with high wall
sd	multiple furrows and multiple benches
ss	hilltop removed
srg	reclaimed by grading
srn	reclaimed by secondary use
slr	regraded in part, high wall remains

Coal refuse banks  
Identified on aerial photographs;  
not classified in field check

rb not burnt nor on fire

rbb burnt

rbd burning

rbs sludge

Quarries  
q quarry site

Gravel pits  
g site of gravel pit

Slides in man-made features  
af earth flow in fill

as earth flow in strip castings

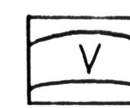
ar earth flow in coal refuse



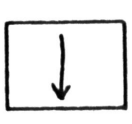
**ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE**  
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris  
slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from  
historical records, and from scars, debris and  
other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable,  
sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and  
changes in drainage conditions. May include  
areas with several active slides too small to  
be shown separately.



**OLD LANDSLIDE**  
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by  
earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks  
clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively  
stable in natural, undisturbed state,  
generally not affected by small structures properly  
sited in areas away from the edge of the toe,  
can be reactivated by extensive, rapid exca-  
vation, loading, and changes in ground water and  
surface water conditions. Area of old landslide  
probably includes recent ones not identified  
from field evidence or otherwise documented.  
Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined  
by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be  
gradational and not well defined.



**COLLOIDAL SLOPE**  
Valley wall along major streams with slope as  
steep as 40° (85%), stony, clayey silt soil up  
to 50 ft. (15 m) thick, commonly buttressed by  
a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope, very  
susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area,  
removal of terrace or bench, and overloading,  
slide commonly activated without apparent cause.



**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS  
AVALLANCHES**  
Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with  
accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft.  
(3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid  
movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines  
and chutes designated show evidence of former  
debris flows and avalanches. Symbol-a-design-  
ates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.



**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL**  
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made  
slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high,  
formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy  
shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mud-  
stone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving  
sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.



**SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
Soil and rock similar to that involved in land-  
slides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas  
underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale  
associated with other rock types. Rock weathers  
rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly  
susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped,  
shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey  
soil that are very susceptible to sliding where  
excavation breaks continuity of slope and where  
overloaded by artificial fill.

**AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES**  
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown;  
primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad  
benches; modification by excavation and fill may  
lead to local landslides.

The first four digits of the open file number designate the  
specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle  
is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the  
quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based  
on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The  
location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

CHARLESTON 1° x 2° MAP SHEET

